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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, NOVEMBER 2004 MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA

Workers in the Myrtle Beach metropolitan area¹ had an average (mean) hourly wage rate of \$13.24 per in November 2004, well below the nationwide average of \$18.00, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that 19 of the 22 major occupational groups in the Myrtle Beach area recorded average hourly wages that were significantly below their national averages. (See table A. Also see the Technical Note, Estimation Methodology section, for a listing of statistically significant comparisons.)

With more than 108,000 employed in the Myrtle Beach area, food preparation and serving related occupations accounted for 15.9 percent of the workforce, appreciably above the national share of 8.2 percent. Five other major occupational groups also had higher-than-average concentrations in the Myrtle Beach area – management; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; sales and related; and construction and extraction. On the other hand, eleven groups in Myrtle Beach had employment shares that were significantly below their representation at the national level including computer and mathematical, and production workers.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and up to 801 detailed occupations for the nation, states, and 334 metropolitan areas.

¹The Myrtle Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Horry County in South Carolina.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Myrtle Beach Metropolitan Area, November 2004

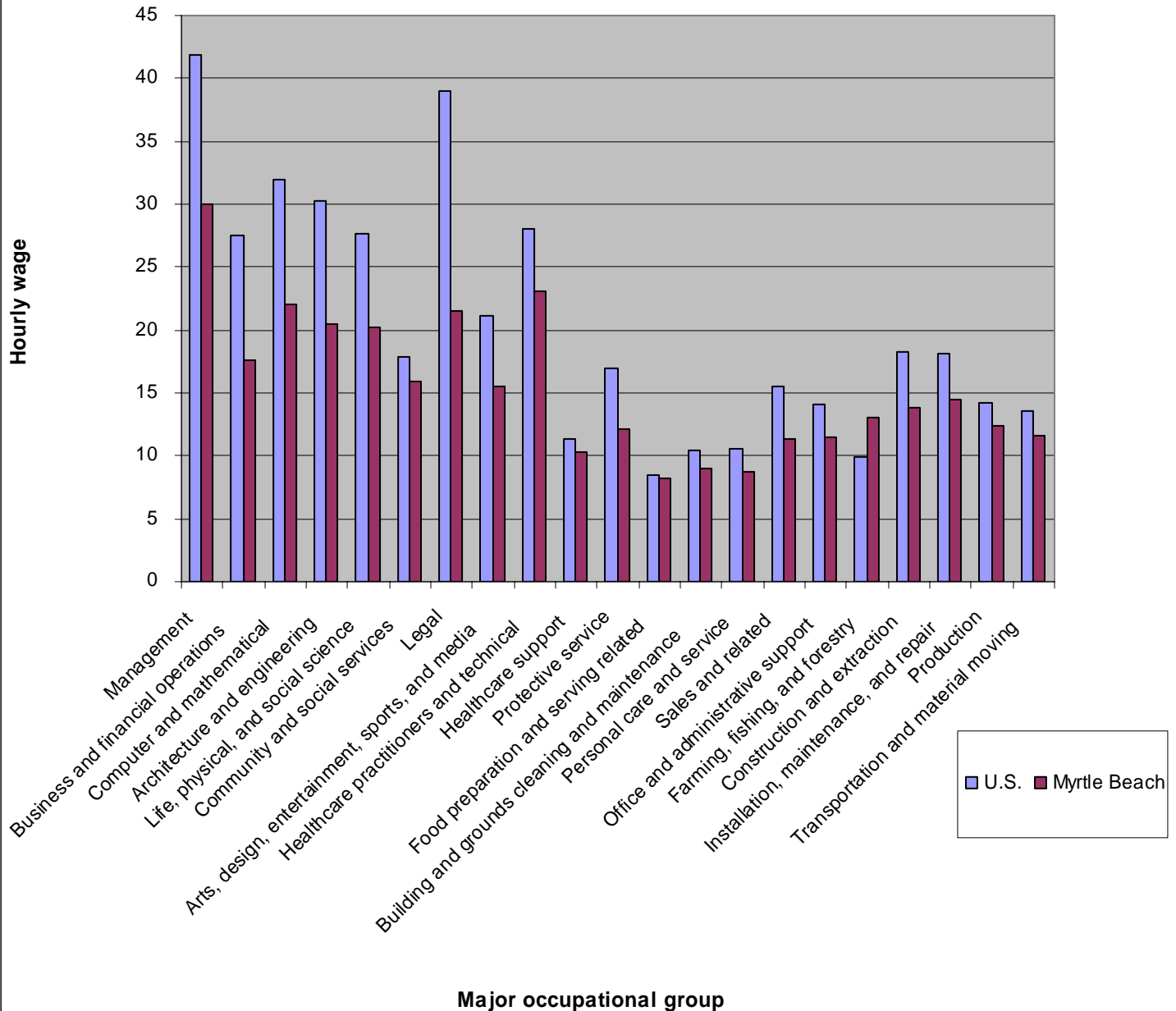
Major occupational group	Employment as percent of total		Average (mean) hourly wage	
	United States	Myrtle Beach	United States	Myrtle Beach
Total	100.0%	-	\$18.00	\$13.24
Management	4.7	5.5	41.87	30.01
Business and financial operations	4.1	2.9	27.46	17.63
Computer and mathematical	2.3	0.4	31.91	22.06
Architecture and engineering	1.8	0.8	30.32	20.47
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.2	27.67	20.28
Community and social services	1.3	0.8	17.81	15.88
Legal	0.8	0.6	39.03	21.53
Education, training, and library	6.2	(1)	20.58	(1)
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.5	21.07	15.49
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	4.1	28.03	23.11
Healthcare support	2.6	1.6	11.30	10.32
Protective service	2.4	2.4	16.94	12.18
Food preparation and serving related	8.2	15.9	8.47	8.20
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	7.5	10.42	8.98
Personal care and service	2.4	3.2	10.62	8.72
Sales and related	10.6	14.4	15.52	11.31
Office and administrative support	17.5	14.3	14.13	11.52
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	(1)	9.94	13.00
Construction and extraction	4.9	6.3	18.21	13.82
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	4.1	18.09	14.46
Production	7.9	4.2	14.18	12.37
Transportation and material moving	7.4	5.3	13.58	11.56

(1) Estimates not released.

Occupational wages in the Myrtle Beach area

Management was the highest-paid occupational group in the Myrtle Beach area. Workers in management averaged \$30.01 per hour, significantly less than the \$41.87 reported nationally. Five other occupational groups in the Myrtle Beach area averaged more than \$20.00 per hour – healthcare practitioners and technical (\$23.11); computer and mathematical (\$22.06); legal (\$21.53); architecture and engineering (\$20.47); and life, physical, and social science (\$20.28). As with management, the average hourly wages in these five occupations in Myrtle Beach were appreciably below their respective national averages with workers in the legal profession having the largest wage differential of any occupational group – more than \$17.00 below its nationwide average of \$39.03. Nationally, nine occupational groups averaged more than \$20.00 per hour. (See chart 1 and table A.)

Chart 1. Wage distribution in the United States and the Myrtle Beach metropolitan area by major occupational group



Within the management group, chief executives were the highest paid, averaging \$58.67 per hour. Other highly-paid managers included those in engineering (\$39.66), marketing (\$34.82), human resources, all other (\$34.19), and industrial production (\$34.07). Four occupations within the management group earned less than \$20.00 per hour – education administrators, preschool and child care center/program (\$15.83); funeral directors (\$18.89); food service managers (\$19.37); and lodging managers (\$19.63). (Detailed occupational data is presented in table 1.)

At the low end of the wage scale were food preparation and serving related workers, averaging \$8.20 per hour. This was the largest occupational group in the Myrtle Beach area and included first-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers averaging \$13.89 per hour and combined food

preparation and serving workers, including fast food, earning \$6.86 per hour. Nationally, food preparation and serving related occupations had the lowest average wage at \$8.47 per hour. Two other occupational groups in Myrtle Beach earned less than \$10.00 per hour – personal care and service (\$8.72) and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (\$8.98). Both of these occupational groups had higher-than-average concentrations in the Myrtle Beach area when compared to the national distribution.

Occupational employment in the Myrtle Beach area

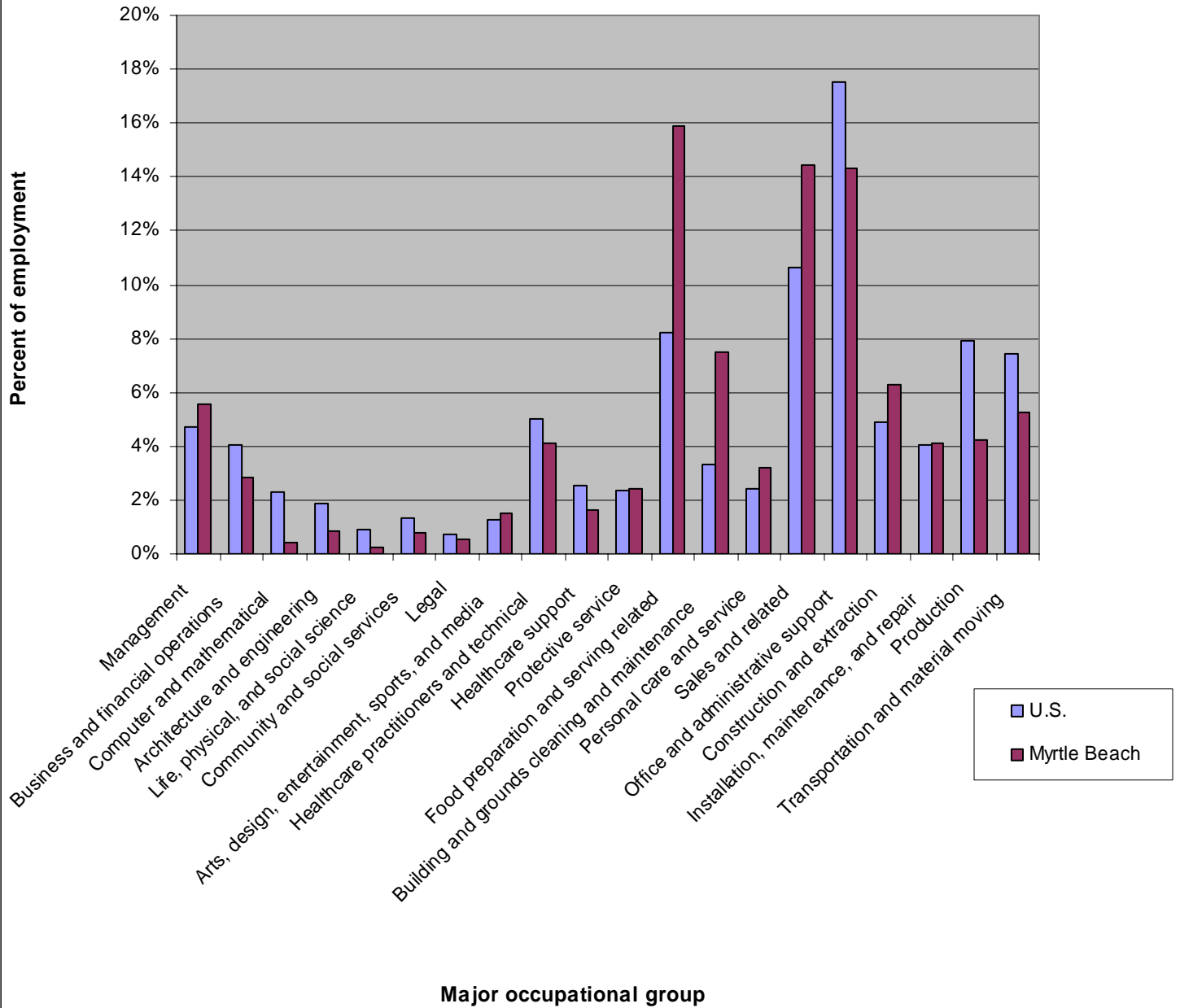
Myrtle Beach's workforce is very much service and sales oriented. Over 37 percent of the workers in the Myrtle Beach area were either in food preparation and serving related occupations, sales and related occupations, or building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations. Not surprisingly, each of these occupational groups has a larger-than-average presence in the Myrtle Beach area; in fact, workers were more than twice as likely to be employed in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (7.5 percent) in Myrtle Beach than they were nationally, and almost twice as likely to be found in food preparation and serving jobs (15.9 percent). Nationally, these three occupational groups accounted for just over 22 percent of the workforce. (See chart 2.)

Waiters and waitresses were the most common jobs in the food preparation and serving related occupational group in the Myrtle Beach area with 5,450 workers; other large groups included fast food cooks (2,010) and restaurant cooks (1,470). Within the sales and related occupational group, retail salespersons (6,510) and cashiers (4,570) were the largest groups of workers. Together, these two detailed occupations accounted for over 70 percent of the workers in this occupational group. Within building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, maids and housekeeping cleaners comprised the largest worker group (3,970), well ahead of landscaping and grounds keeping workers (1,740). (See table 1.)

Though office and administrative support workers were not as heavily represented in Myrtle Beach as they were nationwide, they still made up a sizeable portion, 14.3 percent, of the local workforce with 15,510 workers; nationwide, 17.5 percent of all workers had jobs in office and administrative support. Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks (1,260) accounted for over 8 percent of this occupational group in Myrtle Beach but less than 1 percent nationally.

Other occupational groups with below average concentrations in Myrtle Beach included production workers comprising 4.2 percent of the local workforce compared to 7.9 percent nationwide; workers in business and financial operations accounting for 2.9 percent of those employed locally, but 4.1 percent nationally; and health care support workers making up 1.6 percent of the local but 2.6 percent of the national workforce. All together, 11 of the major occupational groups had less of a presence in the Myrtle Beach area compared to their distribution nationally.

Chart 2. Employment distribution in the United States and the Myrtle Beach metropolitan area by major occupational group



Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. Data are collected from panels of about 200,000 establishments each in May and November. Estimates from the program use data collected over a 3-year (six-panel) period and are based on a total sample of about 1.2 million establishments. The nationwide response rate for the November 2004 survey was 78.7 percent for establishments, covering 73.0 percent of weighted employment. The survey included establishments sampled in the November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, and November 2002 semiannual panels and about half of the 2001 annual panel. The sample in the Myrtle Beach metropolitan area included 1,443 establishments with a response rate of 76 percent.

The occupational coding system

The OES survey uses the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) occupational classification system, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system is the first OMB-required occupational classification system for federal agencies. The OES survey categorizes workers in 1 of 801 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations comprise 23 major occupational groups, one of which--military specific occupations--is not included in the OES survey. The major groups are as follows:

- Management occupations
- Business and financial operations occupations
- Computer and mathematical science occupations
- Architecture and engineering occupations
- Life, physical, and social science occupations
- Community and social services occupations
- Legal occupations
- Education, training, and library occupations
- Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
- Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
- Healthcare support occupations
- Protective service occupations
- Food preparation and serving related occupations
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
- Personal care and service occupations
- Sales and related occupations
- Office and administrative support occupations
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
- Construction and extraction occupations
- Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
- Production occupations
- Transportation and material moving occupations
- Military specific occupations (not surveyed in OES)

For more information about the SOC system, please see the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Web site at www.bls.gov/soc.

The industry coding system

The OES survey uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information about NAICS, see the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

The OES survey includes establishments in NAICS sectors 11 (logging and agricultural support activities only), 21, 22, 23, 31-33, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81 (except private households), state government, and

local government. Data for the United States Postal Service and the federal government are universe counts obtained from the Postal Service and the Office of Personnel Management, respectively. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that processes goods or provides services, such as a factory, mine, or store. The establishment is generally at a single physical location and is engaged primarily in one type of economic activity.

The OES survey covers all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries. The survey does not include the self-employed owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

Survey sample

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect most of the data. BLS produces cross-industry and industry-specific estimates for the nation, states, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Industry estimates are produced for the NAICS sector, 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry levels. BLS releases all cross-industry and national estimates, and the SWAs release industry estimates at the state and MSA levels.

State Unemployment Insurance (UI) files provide the universe from which the OES survey draws its sample. The employment benchmarks are obtained from reports submitted by employers to the UI program. Supplemental sources are used for rail transportation (NAICS 4821) and Guam because they do not report to the UI program. The OES survey sample is stratified by area, industry, and size class. Size classes are defined based on number of employees in the establishment as follows:

Size class Number of employees

1	1 to 4
2	5 to 9
3	10 to 19
4	20 to 49
5	50 to 99
6	100 to 249
7	250 and above

A census of federal government and the post office is taken every panel. A census of state government and Hawaii's local government is taken every November panel. Units in rail transportation (NAICS 482) and hospitals (NAICS 622) are sampled with certainty across a 3-year period. Establishments with 250 or more employees also are sampled with virtual certainty across a 3-year period; on average, one-sixth of these are sampled in each panel.

Concepts

Occupational employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries surveyed. The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck.

The OES survey forms sent to larger establishments contain between 50 and 225 SOC occupations selected on the basis of the sampled establishment's industry classification. To reduce paperwork and respondent

burden, no survey form contains every SOC occupation. Thus, data for specific occupations are collected primarily from establishments in industries that are the predominant employers of workers in those occupations. Each survey form is structured, however, to allow a respondent to provide detailed occupational information for each worker at the establishment; that is, unlisted occupations can be added to the survey form. In most cases, employers with 9 or fewer workers are sent a form with no occupations listed, and are instructed to fill in the occupations for their workers.

Wages for the OES survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay. Base rate, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay including commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included. Excluded are back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

The OES survey collects wage data in 12 intervals. Employers report the number of employees in an occupation for each wage range. The wage intervals used for the November 2004 survey are as follows:

Interval	Wages	
	Hourly	Annual
Range A	Under \$6.75	Under \$14,040
Range B	\$6.75 to \$8.49	\$14,040 to \$17,679
Range C	\$8.50 to \$10.74	\$17,680 to \$22,359
Range D	\$10.75 to \$13.49	\$22,360 to \$28,079
Range E	\$13.50 to \$16.99	\$28,080 to \$35,359
Range F	\$17.00 to \$21.49	\$35,360 to \$44,719
Range G	\$21.50 to \$27.24	\$44,720 to \$56,679
Range H	\$27.25 to \$34.49	\$56,680 to \$71,759
Range I	\$34.50 to \$43.74	\$71,760 to \$90,999
Range J	\$43.75 to \$55.49	\$91,000 to \$115,439
Range K	\$55.50 to \$69.99	\$115,440 to \$145,599
Range L	\$70.00 and over	\$145,600 and over

Mean hourly wage. The mean hourly wage rate for an occupation is the total wages that all workers in the occupation earn in an hour divided by the total employment of the occupation. To calculate the mean hourly wage of each occupation, total weighted hourly wages are summed across all intervals and divided by the occupation's weighted survey employment. The mean wage for each interval is based on occupational wage data collected by the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

The mean hourly wage value for the highest wage interval, \$70.00 and over, was computed separately for each panel or annual sample (November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and 2001). The average of these mean wage rates was used for all of the \$70.00 and over data in the November 2004 survey. The wage rates for this interval do not go through any wage updating procedures.

Percentile wage. The p-th percentile wage range for an occupation is the wage where p percent of all workers earn that amount or less and where (100-p) percent of all workers earn that amount or more. This statistic is calculated by uniformly distributing the workers inside each wage interval, ranking the workers from lowest paid to highest paid, and calculating the product of the total employment for the occupation and the desired percentile to determine the worker that earns the p-th percentile wage rate.

Annual wage. Many employees are paid at an hourly rate by their employers and may work more than or less than 40 hours per week. Annual wage estimates for most occupations in this release are calculated by multiplying the mean hourly wage by a "year-round, full-time" figure of 2,080 hours (52 weeks by 40 hours). Thus, annual wage estimates may not represent the actual annual pay received by the employee if they work more

or less than 2,080 hours per year. Some workers typically work less than full time, year round. For these occupations, the OES survey collects and reports either the annual salary or the hourly wage rate, depending on how the occupation is typically paid, but not both. For example, teachers, flight attendants, and pilots may be paid an annual salary, but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. In this case, an annual salary is reported. Other workers, such as entertainment workers are paid hourly rates, but generally do not work full time, year round. For these workers, only an hourly wage is reported.

Hourly versus annual wage reporting. For each occupation, respondents are asked to report the number of employees paid within specific wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates, where the annual rate for an occupation is calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate by a typical work year of 2,080 hours. The responding establishment can reference either the hourly or the annual rate for full-time workers, but they are instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

Estimation methodology

Each OES panel includes approximately 200,000 establishments. While estimates can be made with data from one panel or one year, the OES survey is designed to produce estimates using six panels (3 years) of data. The full six-panel sample of 1.2 million establishments allows the production of estimates at detailed levels of geography, industry, and occupation. Combining six panels of data is also necessary to obtain the full complement of certainty establishments. (Note: The first semiannual panel was in November 2002. Prior to that, about 400,000 establishments were surveyed annually. Each earlier sample is a two-panel equivalent.)

Wage updating. Significant reductions in sampling errors are obtained by combining six panels of data, particularly for small geographic areas and occupations. Wages for the current panel need no adjustment. However, wages in the five previous panels need to be updated to the current panel's reference period.

The OES program uses the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust survey data from prior panels before combining them with the current panel's data. The wage updating procedure adjusts each detailed occupation's wage rate, as measured in the earlier panel, according to the average movement of its broader occupational division. The procedure assumes that there are no major differences by geography, industry, or detailed occupation within the occupational division.

Imputation. Over 20 percent of establishments do not respond for a given panel. A "nearest neighbor" hot deck imputation procedure is used to impute occupational employment totals. A variant of mean imputation is then used to impute a wage distribution for each occupation. The variant of mean imputation for wage distributions is also applied to establishments that provide reports with occupational totals but partial or missing wage data.

Weighting and benchmarking. The sample establishments in each panel are weighted to represent all establishments that were part of the in-scope frame from which the panel was selected. Based on the sampled establishments, weights are adjusted when six panels are combined. Weights are adjusted by benchmarking employment totals from the OES survey to employment figures derived from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

November 2004 OES survey estimates. The November 2004 OES survey estimates are based on all data collected from establishments in the November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and about half of the 2001 annual sample. During estimates processing, OES employment data were benchmarked to the average employment for November 2004 and May 2004 from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Reliability of the estimates. Estimates calculated from a sample survey are subject to two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error occurs when estimates are calculated from a subset (i.e., sample) of

the population instead of the full population. When a sample of the population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimate of the characteristic of interest may differ from the population value of that characteristic. Differences between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the sample selected. This variability can be estimated by calculating the standard error (SE) of the sample estimate. If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process countless times using the same survey design, approximately 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 SEs from the sample estimate would include the population value. These intervals are called 90-percent confidence intervals. The OES survey, however, usually uses the relative standard error (RSE) of a sample estimate instead of its SE to measure sampling error. RSE is defined as the SE of a sample estimate divided by the sample estimate itself. This statistic provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimate. RSEs are calculated for both occupational employment and mean wage rate estimates. Occupational employment RSEs are calculated using a subsample, random group replication technique called the jackknife. Mean wage rate RSEs are calculated using a variance components model that accounts for both the observed and unobserved components of the wage data. The variances of the unobserved components are estimated using wage data from the BLS National Compensation Survey. In general, estimates based on many establishments have lower RSEs than estimates based on few establishments. If the distributional assumptions of the models are violated, the resulting confidence intervals may not reflect the prescribed level of confidence.

Nonsampling error occurs for a variety of reasons, none of which are directly connected to sampling. Examples of nonsampling error include: nonresponse, data incorrectly reported by the respondent, mistakes made in entering collected data into the database, and mistakes made in editing and processing the collected data.

Results of significance testing. The OES significance tests in this release compare wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Myrtle Beach metropolitan area to their respective national averages. Those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90 percent confidence interval are identified in the table below. NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with our ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample effect the relative error of the data being tested.

Employment and wage data by occupation for the U.S. and Myrtle Beach, November 2004

Major occupational group	Employment share			Mean hourly wage (percent of total)		
	U.S.	Myrtle Beach	Significant difference ¹	U.S.	Myrtle Beach	Significant difference ¹
Management	4.7	5.5	yes	\$41.87	\$30.01	yes
Business and financial operations	4.1	2.9	yes	27.46	17.63	yes
Computer and mathematical	2.3	0.4	yes	31.91	22.06	yes
Architecture and engineering	1.8	0.8	yes	30.32	20.47	yes
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.2	yes	27.67	20.28	yes
Community and social services	1.3	0.8	yes	17.81	15.88	yes
Legal	0.8	0.6	yes	39.03	21.53	yes
Education, training, and library	6.2	(2)	-	20.58	(2)	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.5	no	21.07	15.49	yes
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	4.1	yes	28.03	23.11	yes
Healthcare support	2.6	1.6	yes	11.30	10.32	yes
Protective service	2.4	2.4	no	16.94	12.18	yes
Food preparation and serving related	8.2	15.9	yes	8.47	8.20	no
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	7.5	yes	10.42	8.98	yes
Personal care and service	2.4	3.2	yes	10.62	8.72	yes
Sales and related	10.6	14.4	yes	15.52	11.31	yes
Office and administrative support	17.5	14.3	yes	14.13	11.52	yes
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	(2)	-	9.94	13.00	yes
Construction and extraction	4.9	6.3	yes	18.21	13.82	yes
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	4.1	no	18.09	14.46	yes
Production	7.9	4.2	yes	14.18	12.37	yes
Transportation and material moving	7.4	5.3	yes	13.58	11.56	yes

¹ Statistical significance testing at the 90 percent confidence interval.

² Estimates not released.

Additional information

The November 2004 OES national data by occupation, comparable to data in table 1, is available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/oes. Users also may access each occupation's definition and percentile wages. The November 2004 cross-industry data for states and metropolitan areas are available on the BLS Web site. Industry staffing patterns at the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit NAICS levels are also available on the Internet. These data include industry-specific occupational employment and wage data.

OES information is also available through our regional web page at www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm and on our fax-on-demand system. For a catalog of items available to be faxed to you, call our fax-on-demand number at 404-331-3403. If you have additional questions, you can contact an economist in the Southeast BLS information office at 404-331-3415. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Total, all Occupations	108,420	\$10.52	\$13.24	27,540
Management Occupations	6,010	24.93	30.01	62,420
Chief Executives	520	50.82	58.67	122,030
General and Operations Managers	2,130	24.15	29.18	60,700
Legislators	60	(3)	(3)	13,700
Advertising and Promotions Managers	110	21.13	23.00	47,850
Marketing Managers	80	30.41	34.82	72,420
Sales Managers	280	25.44	29.59	61,560
Public Relations Managers	40	20.73	21.21	44,110
Administrative Services Managers	200	18.82	22.56	46,930
Computer and Information Systems Managers	70	30.97	31.60	65,720
Financial Managers	410	26.93	30.58	63,600
Compensation and Benefits Managers	40	22.59	24.80	51,580
Training and Development Managers	20	20.68	21.42	44,540
Human Resources Managers, All Other	30	34.57	34.19	71,110
Industrial Production Managers	70	31.19	34.07	70,870
Purchasing Managers	50	24.84	26.14	54,360
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	30	14.09	21.58	44,890
Construction Managers	230	29.27	29.66	61,690
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	20	16.14	15.83	32,940
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	120	26.13	27.94	58,120
Engineering Managers	50	38.31	39.66	82,490
Food Service Managers	500	18.06	19.37	40,290
Funeral Directors	10	19.25	18.89	39,300
Lodging Managers	140	16.20	19.63	40,830
Medical and Health Services Managers	260	25.98	27.63	57,460
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	220	19.23	23.73	49,370
Social and Community Service Managers	30	22.41	23.32	48,510
Managers, All Other	100	21.86	26.02	54,120
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	3,110	15.61	17.63	36,680
Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products	30	17.95	17.67	36,750
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	50	14.11	14.66	30,490
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	90	16.97	17.45	36,300
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	60	18.58	19.55	40,670
Cost Estimators	140	19.67	21.01	43,700
Emergency Management Specialists	10	17.60	18.81	39,120
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	70	14.21	14.61	30,380
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	20	17.04	19.65	40,870
Training and Development Specialists	100	17.99	18.18	37,820
Human Resources, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists, All Other	30	18.74	20.56	42,760
Management Analysts	60	21.50	22.63	47,060
Meeting and Convention Planners	70	15.69	16.47	34,250
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	280	15.23	17.66	36,740
Accountants and Auditors	560	17.41	19.36	40,270
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	(6)	16.32	17.08	35,530
Budget Analysts	30	22.23	22.70	47,210
Credit Analysts	(6)	38.30	36.69	76,310
Financial Analysts	40	23.71	23.38	48,640
Personal Financial Advisors	80	24.19	26.12	54,330
Insurance Underwriters	(6)	20.72	32.08	66,720
Loan Officers	260	18.50	21.49	44,690
Tax Preparers	(6)	14.51	14.95	31,090
Financial Specialists, All Other	(6)	15.24	15.35	31,920
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	470	19.73	22.06	45,880
Computer Programmers	110	21.36	24.77	51,530
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	50	28.11	28.10	58,450
Computer Support Specialists	100	15.15	15.25	31,710
Computer Systems Analysts	20	19.76	22.35	46,490
Database Administrators	10	19.73	21.59	44,910
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	80	20.20	23.65	49,190
Computer Specialists, All Other	20	15.33	14.62	30,410
Operations Research Analysts	20	25.51	26.91	55,970
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	910	17.70	20.47	42,580
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	30	36.90	37.90	78,840
Landscape Architects	10	30.18	27.14	56,450
Surveyors	90	15.15	15.67	32,590
Civil Engineers	100	24.41	26.55	55,230

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Computer Hardware Engineers	30	\$27.27	\$28.06	\$58,360
Electrical Engineers	20	25.52	26.49	55,100
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	20	32.29	32.20	66,970
Environmental Engineers	10	32.72	36.49	75,890
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	20	23.78	27.84	57,910
Industrial Engineers	30	19.79	22.02	45,800
Mechanical Engineers	20	31.39	30.79	64,030
Architectural and Civil Drafters	(6)	14.06	17.44	36,280
Civil Engineering Technicians	40	16.85	17.47	36,340
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	40	18.75	19.48	40,510
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	110	13.05	13.38	27,830
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	240	18.76	20.28	42,170
Urban and Regional Planners	10	24.95	29.35	61,060
Community and Social Services Occupations	820	14.51	15.88	33,020
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	60	18.24	17.63	36,680
Rehabilitation Counselors	30	15.81	15.99	33,260
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	220	14.69	15.06	31,330
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	40	19.03	17.82	37,050
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	30	10.74	12.10	25,160
Social and Human Service Assistants	260	12.14	12.58	26,160
Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other	(6)	12.53	12.08	25,120
Legal Occupations	610	13.89	21.53	44,780
Lawyers	130	40.70	50.24	104,500
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	30	29.39	30.24	62,890
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	360	12.17	12.83	26,680
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	(6)	10.35	11.88	24,700
Legal Support Workers, All Other	20	17.06	17.71	36,830
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	130	23.07	23.32	48,510
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	240	8.84	11.25	23,410
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	20	(3)	(3)	30,460
Librarians	40	19.80	21.42	44,560
Instructional Coordinators	20	22.54	22.69	47,200
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	1,660	13.61	15.49	32,220
Art Directors	10	19.54	22.37	46,530
Commercial and Industrial Designers	(6)	24.48	22.12	46,000
Floral Designers	100	6.49	7.01	14,590
Graphic Designers	120	14.42	15.59	32,420
Interior Designers	40	14.08	15.85	32,970
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	(6)	11.72	11.66	24,250
Actors	130	12.30	11.85	(5)
Producers and Directors	20	23.86	27.82	57,870
Coaches and Scouts	140	(3)	(3)	33,920
Dancers	20	16.04	15.92	(5)
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	(6)	11.68	11.94	(5)
Radio and Television Announcers	60	16.48	16.17	33,640
Public Relations Specialists	100	13.94	15.75	32,760
Writers and Authors	10	18.70	20.60	42,860
Audio and Video Equipment Technicians	20	13.64	15.13	31,460
Broadcast Technicians	30	8.86	10.50	21,830
Sound Engineering Technicians	(6)	12.56	12.73	26,470
Photographers	120	13.04	13.95	29,010
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	4,450	19.10	23.11	48,060
Dentists, General	50	(6)	(6)	(6)
Dietitians and Nutritionists	10	16.30	18.78	39,070
Optometrists	10	13.39	25.87	53,820
Pharmacists	170	43.19	42.24	87,870
Family and General Practitioners	20	(4)	(4)	(4)
Surgeons	40	(4)	(4)	(4)
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	(6)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Registered Nurses	1,550	21.75	21.78	45,310
Occupational Therapists	30	26.38	26.69	55,520
Physical Therapists	80	27.37	27.83	57,890
Recreational Therapists	20	10.83	11.99	24,940
Veterinarians	(6)	42.99	44.50	92,570
Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners, All Other	40	66.14	66.10	137,500
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	110	14.69	15.05	31,300
Dental Hygienists	110	20.15	19.47	40,500
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	10	20.05	19.39	40,330

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	220	\$19.02	\$19.11	\$39,750
Pharmacy Technicians	150	10.45	10.86	22,580
Respiratory Therapy Technicians	(6)	16.45	17.18	35,720
Surgical Technologists	30	15.18	15.38	31,990
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	540	14.68	14.51	30,180
Opticians, Dispensing	60	15.47	15.63	32,500
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	30	17.68	17.91	37,260
Healthcare Support Occupations	1,770	9.58	10.32	21,470
Home Health Aides	(6)	9.15	9.02	18,770
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	780	8.63	8.79	18,280
Physical Therapist Assistants	70	15.92	16.97	35,290
Dental Assistants	220	12.93	12.93	26,890
Medical Assistants	190	11.85	11.87	24,690
Medical Transcriptionists	40	13.48	13.84	28,780
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	20	12.00	13.02	27,090
Protective Service Occupations	2,640	11.28	12.18	25,330
First-Line Supervisors/Managers, Protective Service Workers, All Other	40	13.10	15.20	31,610
Parking Enforcement Workers	10	6.64	8.32	17,310
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	440	15.88	16.26	33,820
Private Detectives and Investigators	30	20.15	18.56	38,600
Security Guards	1,200	8.35	8.54	17,760
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	120	6.37	6.64	13,810
Protective Service Workers, All Other	110	12.22	12.47	25,940
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	17,240	7.41	8.20	17,060
Chefs and Head Cooks	(6)	10.93	13.16	27,370
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	1,210	12.81	13.89	28,900
Cooks, Fast Food	2,010	6.62	6.93	14,410
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	450	7.97	8.25	17,150
Cooks, Restaurant	1,470	9.05	9.96	20,720
Cooks, Short Order	630	7.81	7.74	16,100
Food Preparation Workers	770	8.17	8.29	17,240
Bartenders	880	6.79	7.72	16,060
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,430	6.58	6.86	14,270
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	330	7.10	7.08	14,730
Waiters and Waitresses	5,450	6.57	7.33	15,240
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	370	8.65	8.61	17,920
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	440	7.48	7.29	15,160
Dishwashers	810	7.78	7.76	16,130
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	620	7.67	7.61	15,830
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8,120	8.32	8.98	18,690
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	500	11.99	12.37	25,740
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	260	15.39	16.57	34,460
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,520	8.44	8.78	18,270
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,970	7.93	7.97	16,580
Pest Control Workers	80	12.17	13.07	27,190
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	1,740	8.45	9.14	19,010
Pesticide Handlers, Sprayers, and Applicators, Vegetation	(6)	14.45	13.69	28,480
Personal Care and Service Occupations	3,480	7.71	8.72	18,140
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	60	13.41	14.06	29,240
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	(6)	8.17	8.66	18,000
Gaming and Sports Book Writers and Runners	40	7.39	7.74	16,110
Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	180	7.42	7.71	16,030
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	1,180	6.57	7.64	15,890
Costume Attendants	10	9.56	9.47	19,690
Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers, All Other	80	8.87	9.00	18,730
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	320	10.51	10.52	21,880
Manicurists and Pedicurists	(6)	9.92	9.85	20,480
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	170	7.87	10.41	21,650
Concierges	(6)	8.65	8.38	17,440
Tour Guides and Escorts	40	9.32	10.33	21,500
Child Care Workers	260	7.28	7.16	14,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Personal and Home Care Aides	370	\$7.90	\$7.87	\$16,370
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	240	6.92	8.67	18,030
Recreation Workers	130	9.95	11.13	23,140
Personal Care and Service Workers, All Other	(6)	7.77	7.77	16,160
Sales and Related Occupations	15,640	8.89	11.31	23,520
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	1,780	14.21	16.03	33,350
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	150	21.79	21.54	44,800
Cashiers	4,570	7.49	7.69	16,000
Counter and Rental Clerks	330	8.40	9.06	18,850
Parts Salespersons	180	13.79	13.60	28,280
Retail Salespersons	6,510	8.54	10.30	21,420
Advertising Sales Agents	130	12.98	15.42	32,080
Insurance Sales Agents	220	19.01	24.41	50,780
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	10	26.11	24.95	51,890
Travel Agents	70	12.19	12.01	24,980
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	130	14.69	22.03	45,820
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	100	21.04	21.29	44,290
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	610	15.64	17.58	36,570
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	30	9.52	10.38	21,590
Real Estate Brokers	40	12.85	21.38	44,480
Real Estate Sales Agents	520	15.52	17.94	37,310
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	70	12.61	18.29	38,050
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	15,510	10.57	11.52	23,960
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	940	15.62	16.65	34,620
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	170	9.85	10.24	21,310
Bill and Account Collectors	160	11.06	12.11	25,190
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	330	10.78	10.98	22,850
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,340	11.61	12.36	25,700
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	170	11.62	12.01	24,980
Procurement Clerks	30	14.44	13.86	28,820
Tellers	480	9.74	9.70	20,180
Correspondence Clerks	20	12.34	11.91	24,780
Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	30	16.24	15.48	32,190
Customer Service Representatives	1,470	10.54	11.52	23,960
File Clerks	200	10.03	10.26	21,350
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,260	8.91	8.99	18,690
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	50	11.74	12.03	25,020
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	140	11.98	12.34	25,680
New Accounts Clerks	80	13.24	13.51	28,100
Order Clerks	230	13.01	12.91	26,850
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	130	12.73	13.26	27,580
Receptionists and Information Clerks	860	9.58	9.57	19,910
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	180	9.65	9.92	20,630
Information and Record Clerks, All Other	140	10.91	12.03	25,020
Couriers and Messengers	70	9.42	9.40	19,550
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	110	9.79	10.38	21,600
Meter Readers, Utilities	50	12.87	13.39	27,860
Postal Service Clerks	50	23.37	22.84	47,500
Postal Service Mail Carriers	230	20.23	20.06	41,730
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	20	21.94	17.92	37,280
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	90	15.13	16.01	33,310
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	640	8.58	9.13	18,990
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1,150	9.51	9.83	20,440
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	720	13.61	14.53	30,210
Legal Secretaries	80	15.49	15.81	32,890
Medical Secretaries	170	10.37	10.61	22,070
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,520	11.20	11.49	23,900
Computer Operators	30	11.51	11.54	24,010
Data Entry Keyers	80	10.08	10.25	21,320
Word Processors and Typists	10	10.75	11.97	24,890
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	(6)	10.02	10.63	22,110
Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	40	9.88	10.08	20,970
Office Clerks, General	1,470	9.85	10.16	21,130

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	(6)	12.61	13.00	27,030
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	(6)	\$14.92	\$14.87	\$30,930
Logging Equipment Operators	80	12.27	12.39	25,770
Construction and Extraction Occupations	6,800	12.98	13.82	28,740
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	810	19.92	20.84	43,340
Boilermakers	(6)	19.17	18.59	38,660
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	130	15.89	15.85	32,970
Carpenters	1,000	13.74	14.39	29,930
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	230	12.67	12.61	26,220
Construction Laborers	770	9.39	9.60	19,970
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	90	10.58	10.94	22,760
Pile-Driver Operators	(6)	10.18	10.29	21,410
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	480	13.47	13.71	28,510
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	70	17.65	17.02	35,390
Electricians	380	16.97	16.68	34,690
Glaziers	120	13.01	13.31	27,690
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	340	12.40	12.59	26,190
Pipelayers	150	11.51	11.92	24,800
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	290	14.05	14.05	29,230
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	130	15.32	15.07	31,350
Roofers	170	12.73	12.77	26,560
Sheet Metal Workers	70	14.96	14.50	30,160
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	130	9.93	10.18	21,170
Helpers--Carpenters	340	9.51	9.73	20,230
Helpers--Electricians	240	10.55	11.05	22,990
Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	100	9.40	9.41	19,570
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	160	9.70	9.73	20,250
Construction and Building Inspectors	100	16.52	17.34	36,070
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	4,460	13.48	14.46	30,080
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	340	18.27	20.75	43,150
Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	40	10.80	12.75	26,510
Electric Motor, Power Tool, and Related Repairers	20	7.95	10.49	21,820
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	60	18.93	18.15	37,750
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	20	16.58	17.84	37,100
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	140	16.88	17.67	36,760
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	410	15.58	16.32	33,940
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	140	14.53	14.46	30,090
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	50	15.51	15.57	32,390
Motorboat Mechanics	(6)	12.93	13.38	27,820
Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine Mechanics	20	10.20	10.20	21,220
Recreational Vehicle Service Technicians	(6)	12.89	14.03	29,180
Tire Repairers and Changers	(6)	10.66	11.20	23,300
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	290	13.32	13.68	28,450
Home Appliance Repairers	40	12.23	12.29	25,560
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	40	15.88	15.28	31,770
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,510	10.59	11.69	24,320
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	20	12.51	12.95	26,930
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	310	12.52	13.51	28,100
Locksmiths and Safe Repairers	10	12.59	11.93	24,800
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	160	10.74	13.03	27,090
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	(6)	12.18	12.51	26,030
Production Occupations	4,570	11.13	12.37	25,730
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	280	20.86	21.92	45,590
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	30	13.68	13.73	28,570
Team Assemblers	430	10.39	11.02	22,910
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	30	9.20	9.94	20,680
Bakers	60	8.71	8.91	18,530
Butchers and Meat Cutters	60	13.26	13.27	27,600
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	30	12.24	12.85	26,730
Machinists	100	13.81	14.79	30,750
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	100	12.64	12.37	25,730

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Tool and Die Makers	20	19.53	19.09	39,700
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	250	\$18.40	\$17.37	\$36,140
Prepress Technicians and Workers	40	11.47	11.77	24,470
Printing Machine Operators	140	11.28	11.08	23,040
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	300	8.03	8.07	16,780
Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials	60	8.06	8.00	16,640
Sewing Machine Operators	70	7.91	7.95	16,530
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers	(6)	10.72	10.87	22,600
Upholsterers	40	10.73	10.89	22,660
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	40	11.08	12.17	25,320
Furniture Finishers	10	9.67	10.49	21,810
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	30	18.29	17.62	36,660
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	(6)	13.07	13.82	28,750
Grinding and Polishing Workers, Hand	40	13.07	13.79	28,670
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	170	10.08	11.02	22,910
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	130	7.90	8.37	17,400
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	20	10.33	10.91	22,690
Photographic Process Workers	30	10.47	11.02	22,920
Photographic Processing Machine Operators	80	9.83	9.54	19,850
Helpers--Production Workers	150	9.14	9.15	19,020
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	5,730	10.33	11.56	24,040
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	120	15.58	15.57	32,390
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	170	18.44	20.98	43,630
Commercial Pilots	30	(3)	(3)	33,570
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	100	8.03	8.17	16,990
Driver/Sales Workers	850	9.23	12.51	26,020
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	780	12.17	12.36	25,710
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,000	10.40	11.51	23,940
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	130	6.99	7.45	15,500
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	(6)	19.73	21.52	44,760
Transportation Workers, All Other	(6)	8.18	8.56	17,790
Crane and Tower Operators	30	18.00	16.64	34,600
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	90	13.24	13.66	28,420
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	230	10.95	10.97	22,810
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	150	8.39	8.80	18,310
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,360	9.47	9.94	20,670
Packers and Packagers, Hand	180	8.47	8.61	17,920

Footnotes:

- (1) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.
- (2) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.
- (3) Hourly wage rates for occupations where workers typically work fewer than 2,080 hours per year are not available.
- (4) This wage is equal to or greater than \$70.00 per hour or \$145,600 per year.
- (5) There is wide variation in the number of hours worked by those employed as actors, dancers, musicians, and singers. Many jobs are for a duration of 1 day or 1 week and it is extremely rare for a performer to have guaranteed employment for a period that exceeds 3 to 6 months.
- (6) Estimates not released.